

United States Nonprovisional Patent Application of

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SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

**Tool for Extracting an Embedded Elongated Object**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Technical Field:

[0001] The present invention relates generally to a hand-operated tool, and more particularly to a tool for extracting an elongated object, especially a staple, nail or tack, that is embedded in the surface of a body, such as a wooden board.

Background Information:

[0002] In construction, more labor means higher cost. A small amount of time saved in pulling each spent staple, nail or tack from various surfaces in a building during a remodeling project can mean significant labor savings when the time savings for all of

the craftsmen for the duration of the remodeling project are tallied. In short, a better extraction tool allows talented craftsmen to spend their time on more challenging tasks.

[0003] Generally, various tools for helping carpenters and other workers remove spent nails or the like from surfaces are known. Unfortunately, nail heads are often partially or wholly broken off when a molding or other surface is removed during remodeling. There are also many new types of nails and staples being manufactured today. Many of these new types of nails have smooth finishes and are more slender than nails used in previous generations. Pneumatic finishing nails, for example, ordinarily have a very small, thin head. Wiring staples are also bothersome to remove. They are installed, often every 16 inches, over electrical wires to hold the wires in place on wall studs. Modern nails and staples also vary widely in length and diameter. They can be difficult to remove without bending or snapping them, or splintering or otherwise damaging the wooden and other surfaces in which they are embedded.

[0004] Practically speaking, nails, tacks, and staples do not often present themselves in an erect fashion for removal from boards and other surfaces. A significant percentage of nails, tacks, and staples to be removed are smashed against the surface, or otherwise bent and/or broken off.

[0005] Unfortunately, it is difficult to consistently pull a variety of nail types, as well as tacks and staples, under varying conditions using currently available tools. Some workers attempt to use conventional pliers or channel locks to pull nails through wooden boards, which often causes portions of the nail to break or shear off. Available tools often work only on nails which present a substantially straight and significant shaft segment for a nail puller tool to grasp. When a carpenter has to straighten nails in order to use a nail pulling tool, time is wasted. When he or she has to carry several tools for nail, tack and staple removal, and pause to select which tool to use to remove each nail,

time is wasted. This is particularly inconvenient when the worker is in an awkward position on a ladder or on a roof or in a crawl space, for example. Incorrect staple, nail or tack removal can result in damage to the wooden surface, such as gouges or holes. In addition, worker frustration and the high physical demands of construction-related jobs are decreased somewhat when nails and the like can be more easily removed.

## BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The present invention is a hand operated tool for extracting an elongated object that is embedded in the surface of a body, comprising:

- a) an elongated, movable first handle member with a first, upper end portion being divided into two matching legs, the legs being separated by an opening;

- b) a corresponding second handle member having a first, upper end extending through the opening between a first and a second one of the legs, the second handle member being pivotally attached to the first leg and the second leg, the second handle member comprising a first jaw member at its first end;

- c) a floating head portion pivotally attached to the first and second legs, the floating head portion comprising a second jaw member and an adjacent, upper curved edge; and

- d) two matching lever bars, each being pivotally connected at one end portion of the lever bar to the second handle member and at an opposite end portion of the lever bar to the floating head portion, the lever bars facing one another from opposite sides of the tool; and

wherein the second jaw member is engaged against the first jaw member when the tool is in a closed position, and disengaged from the first jaw member when the tool is in an open position. The extraction tool preferably includes a claw at an end of the curved edge opposite the jaw member for loosening or removing an embedded object.

[0007]        The extraction tool of the present invention presents a unique advantage in that it can aid in quick, safe, clean removal of a wide variety of staple, nails, or tacks, regardless of the position the staple, nail, or tack is in at the time. Damage to the surface, such as splintering and gouging, is minimized because staple, nails, and tacks are more easily and smoothly removed by pulling them through. Crown moldings, baseboards, shelves, paneling, and other surfaces can thus be preserved and reused. The present device does not require a great deal of force to use, and preliminary nail straightening is virtually eliminated, so physical demands are less. Many small injuries, particularly punctures and bruises on the thumb and forefinger, are avoided. Worker job frustration is decreased because spent staples, nails, tacks, and the like can be removed without trouble.

[0008]        The versatile tool of the present invention can grasp and remove short or long, slender or thick staples, nails, or tacks with smooth or rough finishes. This extraction tool is capable of pulling intact or broken-off nails or tacks with broken or small or nonexistent nail heads, so long as some portion of the shaft is visible above the surface. This extraction tool is also capable of pulling staples or nails having nail heads, in which the staple or nail head does protrude enough above the surface for traditional pliers or other types of gripping tools to grasp. The extraction tool is inexpensive to manufacture, easy to use, and effective in removing quantities of spent staples, nails, tacks, or other elongated objects.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009]        A more complete understanding of the invention and its advantages will be apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein examples of the invention are shown, and wherein:

[0010] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an upper portion of an extraction tool according to the present invention, shown in an open position;

[0011] FIG. 2 is a front elevational view of an extraction tool according to FIG. 1, shown in an open position;

[0012] FIG. 3 is a rear elevational view of an extraction tool according to FIG. 1, shown in a closed position;

[0013] FIG. 4 is a perspective view of an upper portion of an alternate embodiment of an extraction tool according to the present invention, shown in an open position;

[0014] FIG. 5 is a front elevational view of an extraction tool according to FIG. 4, shown in an open position; and

[0015] FIG. 6 is a rear elevational view of an extraction tool according to FIG. 4, shown in a closed position.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0016] In the following description, like reference characters designate like or corresponding parts throughout the several views. Also, in the following description, it is to be understood that such terms as “front,” “back,” “within,” and the like are words of convenience and are not to be construed as limiting terms. Referring in more detail to the drawings, the invention will now be described.

[0017] Referring to FIGS. 1 through 6, an extraction tool constructed in accordance with the present invention is generally shown at 10. A preferred embodiment of the extraction tool 10 comprises an elongated, movable handle section 11 attached to a head section 12. The extraction tool 10 is used for extracting an elongated object, especially a nail or staple, from a surface in which it is embedded, especially a wooden board. The embedded elongated object is often in a deformed, difficult to extract position. A portion of the embedded elongated object may be broken off or bent. The extraction tool 10 is preferably substantially made of good quality tool steel, or any other suitable, sturdy material.

[0018] With continued attention to FIGS. 1 through 3, the extraction tool 10 generally has four parts, with four pivot points: 1) an elongated, movable first handle member 13; 2) an elongated second handle member 14 pivotally attached to the first handle member 13; 3) a floating head portion 15 pivotally attached to the first handle member 13; and 4) the two matching lever bars 33, 34, which movably connect to the second handle member 14 at one end of the lever bars and the floating head portion 15 at the opposite end of the lever bars. The extraction tool 10 generally has two positions: open, as shown in FIGS. 1 and 2; and closed, as shown in FIG. 3. The free end portions of the handle members 13, 14 may have textured rubber-like covers or grips 29 for comfort. Although the head portion 12 is at the upper end of the extraction tool when the tool is not in use, the head portion 12 is at the lower end of the extraction tool when the extraction tool is held by a user in readiness for extraction of an elongated object,

[0019] As seen in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3, a first, upper end of the first handle member 13 splits into two corresponding legs, a first leg 30 and a second leg 31. The first and second legs 30, 31 are separated by an opening 32, through which a second, upper end of the second handle member 14 extends. A main pivot pin 22 extending through the end portions of the first leg 30, the second handle member 14, and the second leg 31 pivotally

connects the first handle member **13** and the second handle member **14**, forming a cross-like shape. As seen in FIG. 1, the floating head portion **15** also partially extends through the leg opening **32**. A second pivot pin **23** extends through the end of the first leg **30**, the floating head portion **15**, and the end of the second leg **31**, pivotally connecting the floating head portion **15** to the first handle member **13**.

[0020] The extraction tool has been found herein to work optimally where the matching first and second legs of the first handle member each have a curved end portion **35**, which is pivotally attached to the floating head portion. The curved end portion **35** helps in maintaining the parallel relationship of the jaw members to one another. The lower portions of the first and second handle members are preferably bowed, most preferably at the lower portion of the handle members, as shown in FIGS. 2 and 3.

[0021] Additionally, the lever bar section **16** is comprised of a front lever bar **33** and a matching rear lever bar **34**. The front lever bar **33** connects one side of the second handle member **14** and the floating head portion **15**, and the rear lever bar **34** connects the other side of the second handle member **14** and the floating head portion **15**. Thus, the front lever bar faces the rear lever bar from opposite sides of the tool.

[0022] Thus, double-sided connections exist between the first handle member **13** and the second handle member **14**, the first handle member **13** and the floating head portion **15**, and the second handle member **14** and the floating head portion **15**. The double-sided connections between these components (e.g., matching handle legs **30**, **31** and lever bars **33**, **34**) of the extraction tool **10** impart greater stability and strength to the construction of the extraction tool **10** than a one-sided connection, such as one side of the first handle member **13** being connected to one side of the second handle member **14**. The first leg **30** and the second leg **31** of the first handle member **13** and the front lever bar **33** and the rear lever bar **34** also make the extraction tool **10** visually appealing

because each both sides of the extraction tool **10** are identical and balanced. During manufacture, less care needs to be taken in riveting the pivot points of the double sided tool versus a single-sided tool design (with a first handle member connected to one side of the second handle member).

[0023] The removal tool of the present invention is for pulling out an elongated object, particularly a staple, nail, or tack embedded in the surface of a body. A visible portion of the elongated object, such as the bottom part of a nail shaft (body) or central part of a staple, must extend at least slightly beyond the surface in order for the user to see it and the extraction tool **10** to grasp it. The extraction tool **10** has an open position (see FIGS. **1**, **2**, **4** and **5**) for placing the jaw members **17**, **18** on opposite sides of the embedded elongated object, and a closed position (see FIGS. **3** and **6**) for grasping and pulling the elongated object. The second jaw member **18** is engageable against the first jaw member **17**. The jaw members **17**, **18** maintain a parallel relationship to one another in both the open and closed positions.

[0024] In use, the extraction tool **10** is placed in an open position as shown in FIGS. **1** and **2** by pulling the upper, free ends of the handle members **13**, **14** away from each other. The handle members **13**, **14** are preferably approximately perpendicular to the surface when the extraction tool **10** is covering the protruding portion of the nail, staple, tack, or other object. By "covering the nail" is meant that the two jaw members are in place on either side of the nail shaft, staple, or other elongated object. The extraction tool **10** is placed over the projecting portion of the elongated object, with the first jaw member **17** on one side of the projecting portion of the object and the second jaw member **18** on the other side. Once the extraction tool **10** is contacting the surface, frequently a wooden board, the upper, free end portions of the handle members **13**, **14** are squeezed towards one another, which closes the jaw members over the object. Importantly, this can be accomplished with one hand.



[0025] The preferred embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 1 through 3 is versatile in that it also comprises a claw 26 connected to the upper, curved edge 19 of the floating head portion 15 at an end opposite the second jaw member 18. The claw 26 can be used on embedded objects, particularly headed nails and tacks such as upholstery tacks, sheetrock/drywall tacks, and roofing nails. For example, the claw 26 may be used where the central part of an embedded staple does not extend far enough beyond the surface for the first jaw member 17 and the second jaw member 18 to grasp the staple, or where the head of an embedded nail does not extend far enough beyond the surface for the first jaw member 17 and the second jaw member 18 to grasp it. The claw 26 preferably comprises a first prong 27 and a matching second prong 28, which are longitudinally oriented. Each claw prong 27, 28 gradually narrows to a flattened point at the end of each claw prong 27, 28 (see FIG. 1).

[0026] Importantly, the claw 26 is connected to, preferably continuous with, the curved edge 19 of the rounded floating head portion, so the extraction tool 10 can be rocked back and forth on the floating head portion 15, if desired, without interference by the claw 26. The claw 26 points in a downward direction, as shown in FIG. 1, and away from the jaw members 17, 18, so it does not interfere with extraction of the embedded object by the jaws. With this extraction tool 10, the carpenter or other user can quickly switch between the claw and the jaw members, depending on the particular problem before him or her. One tool 10 suffices where two were required before, and the one tool 10 allows a better job to be done more quickly.

[0027] To use the claw 26 of the preferred embodiment shown in FIGS. 1 through 3, the first handle member 13 and the second handle member 14 are held in the hand and squeezed towards one another until the extraction tool 10 is in a closed position, as depicted in FIG. 3. Still grasping the first handle member 13 and the second handle

member 14 together in the palm of one hand, the user places the claw of the extraction tool 10 against the surface containing the staple, nail, etc. to be removed, and inserts the points of the first prong 27 and the second prong 28 as far as possible underneath the central part of the staple, or on either side of the head of the nail. Next, the user simply rocks the floating head portion 15 against the surface, beginning at the claw 26 and rocking along the curved edge 19 towards the second jaw member 18, until the central part of the staple or the head of the nail rises far enough off the surface for removal by the jaw members 17, 18. The rocking motion may be repeated until the central part of the staple or the head of the nail is sufficiently separated from the surface. The claw 26 may also be used to completely remove a staple, or a nail having a nail head, from a surface, without aid from the first jaw member 17 and the second jaw member 18, regardless of whether the staple or nail protrudes far enough from the surface for the jaw members 17, 18 to grip it. Again, the double-sided component of the extraction tool 10 adds to the tool's stability and strength, so that it may withstand the force exerted on it when the claw 26 is in use.

[0028] An alternate embodiment of the extraction tool 10, shown in FIGS. 4 through 6, does not comprise the claw 26, but is otherwise the same as the preferred embodiment.

[0029] As shown in the embodiments in FIGS. 1 through 6, the second handle member 14 comprises a serrated first jaw member 17 along one end portion, and the floating head portion 15 comprises a corresponding serrated second jaw member 18 along one of its sides. The extraction tool's jaw members 17, 18 are parallel to one another. Preferably, one or both, most preferably both, jaws are serrated. The serrated teeth allow a good grip on the shaft of the embedded object. As shown in FIGS. 1 through 6, the serrated gripping teeth are most preferably oriented in an upward direction (i.e., leaning toward the main pivot pin), and oppose one another, in order to enhance the grasp on the

object being extracted. As seen in FIGS. 3 and 6, the uppermost, or first, set of teeth in each jaw member preferably oppose each other, so that the extraction tool 10 contacts the embedded object as close to the surface (substrate) as possible. Other gripping means could be employed in place of serrated teeth.

[0030] In both of the embodiments of FIGS. 1 through 3, and FIGS. 4 through 6, the upper edge 19 of the floating head portion 15 is curved, so that the extraction tool 10 can rock back on the curved edge 19 during extraction of the embedded object with either the jaw members 17, 18, or the claw 26 (in FIGS. 1 through 3). By “floating” head portion is meant that this portion of the tool is movable and is not connected to the rest of the tool except by pivot pins. The curved edge 19 on the floating head portion creates a lifting force, with minimum resistance to the user. The upper curved edge 19 of the floating head portion is preferably flattened, as is the upper edge of the claw 26, so that the flat edge is in contact with the surface when the closed extraction tool 10 rocks back.

[0031] The width of the curved edge 19 can vary, although it is preferably between about 3/4 and 1 1/4 centimeters, most preferably approximately 3/8 inch, in width. This width is important in that it helps to prevent damage to the surface (ordinarily wood) during extraction of the nail. A thin layer of rubber or other cushioning material, or a protective coating, can be applied along the curved edge 19 to further cushion the curved edge. The remainder of the floating head portion may be at a slightly lower level than the curved edge 19 and the jaw member 18, as shown in FIGS. 2, 3, 5, and 6. As a result, the ends of the second pivot pin 23 and a third pivot pin 25, which project through the floating head portion 15, are not as likely to scratch the user. This allows the extraction tool 10 to have a flatter front and rear appearance, and facilitates shipping of these extraction tools.

[0032] Referring to FIGS. 1-3 and 4-6, the third, lower side **20** of the floating head portion **15** is preferably slightly curved so that it fits against the curve in the second handle member **14** when the extraction tool is in a closed position. However, the floating head portion **15** can have various shapes and need not fit against the second handle member **14**. The majority of the fourth side **21** of the floating head portion **15**, which is roughly perpendicular to the lower side **20** of the floating head portion is preferably relatively flat, as shown in FIG. 1, so that it does not physically interfere with the functioning of the claw **26**.

[0033] As shown in FIGS. 1 through 6, each extraction tool **10** comprises four pivot points in two sets. In the first set, the pivot pins are inserted along an upper, end portion of the first handle member **13** comprising the first leg **30** and the second leg **31**. The main pivot pin **22** pivotally connects the first handle member **13** to the second handle member **14** at the base of the head section **12**. The main pivot pin **22** extends through holes in the first leg **30**, the second handle member **14**, and the second leg **31**. The second pivot pin **23** pivotally connects the end of the first handle member **13** and a forward section of the floating head portion **15** next to the second jaw member **18**. The second pivot pin **23** extends through holes in the first leg **30**, the forward section of the floating head portion **15**, and the second leg **31**. At the main pivot pin **22**, the curved first handle member **13** crosses perpendicularly over the curved second handle member **14**, generally forming an X-shape.

[0034] The second set of pivot pins is inserted at opposite ends of the lever bars. A third pivot pin **24** pivotally connects the lower ends of the front and rear lever bars **33**, **34** to the second handle member **14**, and a fourth pivot pin **25** pivotally connects the upper ends of the front and rear lever bars **33**, **34** to a rear section of the floating head portion **15**. Specifically, the third pivot pin **24** extends through the front lever bar **33**, the second handle member **14**, and the rear lever bar **34**, and the fourth pivot pin **25** extends

through the front lever bar **33**, the rear section of the floating head portion **15**, and the rear lever bar **34**. A rivet or screw can be used in place of a pivot pin at a similar pivot point. The lever bars **33, 34** maintain the parallel relationship between the jaw members **17, 18**.

[0035] In sum, then: 1) the main pivot pin **22** passes through corresponding holes in the first handle member **13** and the second handle member **14**; 2) the second pivot pin **23** passes through corresponding holes in the end of the first handle member **13** and a forward section of the floating head portion **15**; 3) the third pivot pin **24** connects the second handle member **14** to the lower ends of the front and rear lever bars **33, 34**; and 4) the fourth pivot pin **25** passes through corresponding holes in the upper ends of the lever bars **33, 34**, and a rear section of the floating head portion **15**. The distance between the main pivot pin **22** and the second pivot pin **23**, and between the third pivot pin **24** and the fourth pivot pin **25**, are substantially equal to one another. The distance between the main pivot pin **22** and the third pivot pin **24**, and between the second and fourth pivot pins **23, 25**, are substantially equal to one another. A parallelogram is thus formed. The parallelogram shape shifts as the extraction tool **10** is brought from an open position to a closed position and back again. Preferably, the main pivot pin **22**, and the second, third, and fourth pivot pins **23-25** are rivets.

[0036] The extraction tool **10** employs a compound lever action. The lever bars **33, 34** pivot further out on the floating head portion **15** and are anchored to the second handle member **14**, which has the opposite jaw member **17**. Without meaning to be bound by theory, it is believed that two important things happen because of this compound lever action: a) the jaw members **17, 18** stay in a parallel relationship, which maintains as many teeth as possible in contact with the embedded object for a slip-free grip; and b) the curved edge **19** is attached to the opposing jaw member by the front and rear lever bars **33, 34**. Once the rolling or lifting of the nail, staple, or other elongated object begins, the resistance force is believed to be passed to the jaw member opposite to

the curved edge, which causes a self-actuating grip. Net: once the extraction is initiated, the handle members no longer need to be squeezed. At that point, only a prying action is required to complete the extraction.

[0037] This extraction tool **10** is for removing damaged or intact staples, nails, or tacks inserted with a pneumatic gun, or the like, by gripping the exposed part of the nail or staple once the board or the like is removed from the wall. The extraction tool of the present invention can grasp and remove slender or thick staples, nails, or tacks with smooth or rough finishes. It can be used on nails manufactured without heads, and nails with heads that are broken or sheared off. This extraction tool **10** is capable of pulling long or short, intact or broken-off staples, nails, or tacks, regardless of whether they were driven into the surface by a hammer or by pneumatic means. This extraction tool **10** has been found to work particularly well on wiring staples, fencing staples, roofing tacks, and upholstery tacks. The present extraction tool can also be used for other common tasks, like holding a bolt, or straightening a metal wire.

[0038] This extraction tool **10** is preferred for use on finishing nails of any length or width, bent or straight, especially pneumatic finishing nails. Relatively new pneumatic finishing nails are particularly difficult to remove from surfaces because they have a very smooth finish and are so slender that they cannot easily be backed out without bending them. Efforts to pull them out of wooden surfaces using conventional tools often results in splintering of the surface or in the nails snapping off. The nail removal tool of the present invention grabs these pneumatic finishing nails and ordinarily pulls them cleanly through and out of the surface.

[0039] The staples, or other elongated objects to be removed may be embedded in wooden baseboards, moldings, shelving, paneling, hardwood floors, etc. The extraction tool of the present invention is particularly useful for remodeling projects. Workmen

who will be pulling apart wooden elements of a residence or business and then replacing them may also find this extraction tool helpful. For example, exterminators and burglar alarm installers often must pull up baseboards, etc. to do their work. They can use this tool for removing nails prior to reattaching the baseboards and other surfaces. This tool is useful wherever the removal and spent staples, etc. from wooden or wood-like surfaces is particularly important. It is particularly useful for remodeling projects in historic homes, where preservation of existing crown moldings, baseboards, etc. is of paramount importance.

[0040] In a preferred embodiment herein: a) the extraction tool **10** is between about ten and 12 inches in length and about two and three inches wide; b) the jaw members **17, 18** are between about 1/2 inch and 1 1/2 inches in length, and about 1/4 and 1/2 inch in width; c) the curved edge **19** is between about two and three inches in length and about the same width as the jaw members **17, 18**; d) the same-sized lever bars **33, 34** are between about one and two inches in length; and e) the floating head portion **15** is between about one and three inches in length and width. The length of the handle section **11** is preferably between about three and six times the width of the head section **12**. The long handle members **13, 14** are useful for gaining leverage during the extraction process.

[0041] This invention is a versatile, inexpensive, hand operated tool for removing staples, nails, tacks, or other elongated objects from surfaces, such as moldings, baseboards, and shelves, in which they have been driven or inserted (embedded). This extraction is accomplished without undue damage to the surface, due to the curved edge **19** and the leverage afforded by the long handle members **13, 14**. The handle section **11** is preferably three to six times the width of the head section **12**. With the present device, the worker's initial attempts at removal of staples, nails, and tacks are successful a high percentage of the time. It is believed that this is more true of the present tool than of other currently available devices.

[0042] The extraction tool 10 with the claw preferably comprises:

a) an elongated, movable first handle member with a first, upper end portion being divided into two matching legs, the legs being separated by an opening;

b) a corresponding second handle member having a first, upper end extending through the opening between a first and a second one of the legs, the second handle member being pivotally attached to the first leg and the second leg, the second handle member comprising a first jaw member at its first end;

c) a floating head portion pivotally attached to the first and second legs, the floating head portion comprising a second jaw member and an adjacent, upper curved edge;

d) two matching lever bars, each being pivotally connected at one end portion of the lever bar to the second handle member and at an opposite end portion of the lever bar to the floating head portion, the lever bars facing one another from opposite sides of the tool; and

e) a claw connected to the upper, curved edge of the floating head portion at an end opposite the second jaw member; and

wherein the second jaw member is engaged against the first jaw member when the tool is in a closed position, and disengaged from the first jaw member when the tool is in an open position. The claw preferably comprises two matching prongs, each having a flattened, pointed end. The first and second jaw members each preferably comprise serrated teeth, and maintain a parallel relationship to one another in both the open and closed positions. Preferably, the main pivot pin passes through corresponding holes in the legs of the first handle member and the second handle member; and the second pivot pin passes through corresponding holes in the ends of the legs of the first handle member and a forward section of the floating head portion.



[0043] The elongated object is extracted through a body made of wood or a wood substitute by the following steps:

a) engaging a portion of the elongated object with a first prong and a second prong of a claw of a hand tool;

b) rocking the hand tool back on a curved, flattened edge of the hand tool in a direction away from the wooden surface, so as to partly disengage the elongated object from the surface;

c) disengaging the elongated object from the hand tool;

d) engaging a portion of the elongated object by a hand tool, the hand tool comprising two opposing jaw members and a floating head portion, the floating head portion comprising a second one of the jaw members, and a curved, flattened edge extending perpendicularly from the second jaw member;

e) operating the hand tool such that the hand tool grips the elongated object and exerts twisting and pulling forces on the elongated object in a direction at an acute angle to the body surface;

f) rocking the hand tool back on the curved, flattened edge in a direction away from the wooden surface, so as to fully disengage the elongated object from the surface; and

g) disengaging the elongated object from the hand tool.

[0044] From the foregoing it can be realized that the described tool of the present invention may be easily and conveniently utilized for extracting elongated objects from surfaces in which they are embedded. It is to be understood that any dimensions given herein are illustrative, and are not meant to be limiting. Without further analysis, the foregoing will so fully reveal the gist of the present invention that others can, by applying current knowledge, readily adapt it for various applications without omitting features that, from the standpoint of prior art, fairly constitute essential characteristics of the generic or specific aspects of this invention.

[0045] While preferred embodiments of the invention have been described using specific terms, this description is for illustrative purposes only. It will be apparent to those of ordinary skill in the art that various modifications may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention, and that such modifications are intended to be within the scope of the present invention. It is intended that the doctrine of equivalents be relied upon to determine the fair scope of these claims in connection with any other person's product which fall outside the literal wording of these claims, but which in reality do not materially depart from this invention.

BRIEF LIST OF REFERENCE NUMBERS  
USED IN THE DRAWINGS

10	extraction tool
11	handle section
12	head section
13	first handle member
14	second handle member
15	floating head portion
16	lever bar section
17	first jaw member
18	second jaw member
19	curved edge of floating head portion
20	lower side of floating head portion
21	fourth side of floating head portion
22	main pivot pin
23	second pivot pin
24	third pivot pin
25	fourth pivot pin
26	claw
27	first prong
28	second prong
29	handle grip
30	first leg
31	second leg
32	leg opening
33	front lever bar
34	rear lever bar

35 curved end portion of leg